

COUNTY OFFICERS.

State Senator.....J. L. BRADLEY
Representative.....H. B. LEDBETTER
Pres. Judge Co. Court.....J. D. MITCHELL
County Judge 1st Dist.....THOS. K. BARNETT
County Judge 2d Dist.....A. W. KINZIE
Judge of Probate.....G. O. WILSON
Clerk Circuit Court.....P. C. WILSON
Recorder.....R. J. HENSLEY
Clerk County Court.....J. A. LAWRENCE
Collector.....C. B. DENMAN
Treasurer.....W. M. C. FISHER
Sheriff.....W. M. C. FISHER
Prosecuting Attorney.....R. H. BOYER
Assessor.....AUG. THOMSEN
County Surveyor.....T. H. HOLMAN
Coroner.....J. H. YOUNT
Public Administrator.....W. M. COFFER

COURTS.

Circuit Court—O. A. Kilham, Judge.
Second Mondays in May, August and November.
County Court—First Mondays in February, May, August and November.
Probate Court—Second Mondays in January, April, July, October and November.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. O. E. HICKOK, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening; Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.; W. M. HANLAN, Superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL, SOUTH—Rev. W. M. COURT, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday morning and evening; Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.; L. H. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Reverend L. M. THOMPSON, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday morning and evening; Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.; C. H. DENMAN, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.
BAPTIST—Reverend S. P. BRITZ, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday, morning and evening. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.; W. A. CLOUD, Superintendent. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening. Junior B. Y. P. U. meets Sunday at 3 p. m. and Senior B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m.
CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Sunday School every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.; J. S. CLAY, Superintendent.
LUTHERAN—Rev. FREDERICK ELUG, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday morning except the fourth; catechism after church.
CATHOLIC—Rev. JOSEPH COLLAZZI, Pastor. Mass every Sunday at 8 and 10 o'clock a. m. on second Sunday the 8 o'clock mass is read at Doe Run, and at 10 o'clock at Farmington. Sermon at 10 o'clock mass every Sunday. Mass every day at 8 o'clock. On Holy days mass at 8 and 10 o'clock. Private instruction for Baptism and First Communion given at any time.

OWEN A. SMITH, M. D.

EYE AND EAR.

AT FARMINGTON
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Office Dr. Robinson's Building.
AT FLAT RIVER.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DR. B. R. DOWNING,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
FARMINGTON, MO.
Office in the Lang-Holler Building.
Office Phone 114. Residence Phone 181.

DR. C. R. FLEMING,
PHYSICIAN.
Farmington, : : : Missouri.
Office in Realty Building.
OFFICE PHONE: No. 77. RESIDENCE PHONE: No. 144.

DR. E. L. HORTON,
DENTIST.
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.
Office up stairs in Holler & Lang Building.
Phone No. 62.

C. A. TETLEY
DENTIST.
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.
Office in Realty Bldg., Suite No. 6.
Phone 75.

EDWARD A. ROZIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.
Will practice in all the Courts of Missouri. Office in Realty Building.

H. B. LEDBETTER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.
Special attention to Probate and Insurance. Office in Bank of Farmington Bldg.

R. M. TALBERT.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office in Realty Building, Room 15.

DR. J. W. BRAHAM
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Farmington, Mo.
All kinds of dental operations with the latest and most approved appliances and methods. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Office at residence.

H. H. MARBURY. **W. L. HENSLEY.**
MARBURY & HENSLEY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Farmington, Missouri.
Will practice in all the courts of the State. Office in Farmington Mercantile Co. Bldg.

Administrators' Notices.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of St. Francois county, Missouri, dated the 31st day of November, 1906, on the estate of
KITTY SUTHERLAND, Dec'd.
All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to the administrator for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if not exhibited for allowance within two years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.
W. N. FLEMING, Adm'r.
December 11, 1906.

HUNTING IN S. W. TEXAS

Graphic Description of Hunting Trip and of the Country by Dr. E. B. Kenner, Formerly of Farmington.

I left Galveston on Dec. 26th, and boarded the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad for Beeville, Texas, where I was joined by four other hunters. Together we left with a light two-horse wagon for the Simmons' ranch, carrying with us camping outfit, etc., for a week's hunt. We traveled for four miles in a southwesterly direction, through Bee and into Live Oak county, passing through Oakville, the county seat of Live Oak county, and on to the Simmons ranch, going through the George West ranch, which is one of the largest and best equipped ranches in Texas. It consists of 125,000 acres of land, all under four barbed wires, with peeled mesquite posts. It is subdivided into smaller pastures, in like manner, well stocked with fine cattle and has as many deer on it as cattle; in fact, it is impossible, any time of the year, day or night, to drive along the county road, which runs through this magnificent ranch for twenty miles, without seeing or hearing at least a half-dozen bucks give you the whistle and flag you, (by which I mean jump up and snort and run off playfully through the bushes, raising their white tails.)

The hunting of deer on this ranch is forbidden; in fact, Mr. West has Fence Riders, 20 in number, who have an allotted territory to cover, just as a policeman in a city. They leave in the morning on horseback, with their Winchester, pistol and lariar, and make their daily rounds, to protect the cattle, keep them in certain pastures and keep out hunters. The object of keeping them out is, when a hunter shoots, he is likely to cripple the cattle, or cause them to stampede and break into other pastures, etc. Another thing: Mr. West is anxious to preserve the deer, and when any hunter slips stealthily into the pasture and shoots at a deer, it is the duty of the fence rider to dispatch, with all haste, to the place where he has heard the report of the gun, take the man's name and reporting him to the grand jury for trespassing. These fence riders are generally tough customers. They learn to track the hunter through the woods. Then, too, he is equipped with a strong field glass, and he waits and watches the open places with his spyglass, and if the hunter gets in the open the rider is soon up with him. He asks him his name, and courteously tells him, if it is his first offense, that he is in Mr. West's pasture; and he is requested not to hunt on it, and outlines the pasture, so he will not make a second error of hunting there. The hunter will start as if he is going out, and oftentimes soon turns in the opposite direction, and when he thinks he is safe, kills a buck. The rider then comes upon him the second time and talks pretty roughly, but tells him to take the buck out and stay out. If it happens to be a doe he has killed, then he reports it to the county officials, and the hunter has to appear at court and pay \$25.00 for killing a doe, with costs, and be fined for trespassing. Nevertheless, from the first day of November to the first day of January of each year there are hundreds of deer killed by hunters who camp around the borders of this ranch, or while traveling along the public road through it, as one can, by law, shoot a deer 200 yards on either side of the public road. But this is not all: the hunter, in his eagerness, invades the solemn precincts of this sacred and well guarded ranch every day during the season, and slips about like wild deer, and when he thinks the rider is in another part of the pasture, or after some other hunter, he will look for the horns, to be sure it is a buck; then, with his Winchester, he takes deliberate aim and lands his game. If he hears the fence rider coming, he will attempt to hide his deer and get over the fence, or hide somewhere in the thick brush, until night falls or the rider goes away, and then packs his deer to the fence and to camp. So the patience of these riders is sorely tried, and one cannot blame them for being rough, because the hunter can kill all the game necessary, (and, according to law, one hunter can only kill three deer during the season), by hunting along and outside of the fence.

These riders also ride along the camps at night and size up the hunters and turn in their descriptions, to be able to learn if they are old offenders. In one case this season the Prosecuting Attorney of Live Oak county shot and killed a buck 182 yards from the public road. The fence rider came up, stepped off the distance and said: "All right, go ahead with your deer." Well, enough for the West ranch.

We camped on the Simmons ranch, which was formerly a part of the West ranch, and adjoins it. It consists of 60,000 acres, and on this ranch we counted 35 camp fires one night. It was divided up, a few years ago, and sold in lots or plots of 120 or 640 acres to Northern purchasers, who simply hold it for the further development of the country, as there is no railroad within 40 miles of it and very few settlers. Upon this ranch any one can hunt, and whenever a buck invades it from surrounding territory he very seldom gets back alive, from November 1st to January 1st of each year, for there are many hunters, and while on the West ranch they will try to take but one shot, as one shot is hard to locate, yet on the Simmons ranch the unsophisticated hunter will shoot a half dozen shots at the shadow of a buck.

There are many deer killed. I have seen as many as 15 bucks in one wagon, and yet, as the doe and young are protected by law, there are thousands and thousands of them; in fact, I do not believe, in the West pasture, if one were allowed to go in, he could find 4 feet of ground without a deer track upon it. A peculiarity about a deer is, they never jump a barbed wire fence unless pursued or scared; they always go under it or through the wires.

I notice the deer are a little smaller in stature than the Northern species, but we killed some bucks that would weigh close to 200 pounds.

After staying a few days in the Simmons country, we went about 30 miles east, into what is known as the Ramblin country, and obtained permission to camp and hunt on a ranch owned by a relative of one of our party. We hunted at will and got some "fine fellows." This ranch is located near Mikeska P. O., Live Oak county, Texas. In going there we drove through the West ranch, along the public road, and got a few shots from the road. We were told that a party of hunters, a few days before, killed 5 bucks one morning, driving along the same lane.

We expected to run across the deadly Texas rattlesnake and carried some medicine along with us, but did not have any need of it, as we did not see a snake on the whole trip, and were told by the people living there that the only time the rattler was dangerous was in dog days, when they were shedding and almost blind; they then strike at any noise. I saw several persons, however, without fingers, and they said they had them cut off on account of being bitten by a rattlesnake; in fact, Dr. Simmons' son, who formerly owned the Simmons ranch, lost his life by being bitten by a rattlesnake.

The country is rolling, flat hills covered with thick underbrush, with only one watercourse running through it, which is the Nueces river. Along the river the valleys are very fertile, and are rapidly being cleared. The upland is also good for cotton, oranges, oats and corn.

The forestry consists of rattlesnake weed, soapberry tree, prickly pear, Spanish dagger, granjeno, sage brush, crandleberry, wild currant and Texas catclaw, Texas ebony, huisache, lignum vitae, reata, green bark acacia, wild persimmon, white brush, chaparral, live oak and mesquite.

The animals consist of deer, badger, wild hog, javeline, peccary or musk hog, rabbits and squirrels, armadillo, bob cats and leopard cats.

The birds are turkeys, quails (California, Mexican and common), doves, chaparral snipes and plovers, and buzzards. We occasionally ran on to an apiary, as it is a great bee country.

Yours truly,
E. B. KENNER.

Was He Delirious?

"Almost every man," says a Baltimore specialist, "learns sooner or later to think of his doctor as one of his best friends, but this fact does not hinder the world from laughing at the profession."
"How is our patient this morning?" asked a physician, a fellow-graduate of mine, of a patient's brother.
"Oh, he's much worse," came from the other in a tone of dejection. "He's been delirious for several hours. At three o'clock he said: 'What an old woman that doctor of mine is!' and he hasn't made a rational remark since."—Lippincott's.

One hundred and seventy marriage licenses were issued in Jefferson county last year, nearly fifty less than the record of 1907.

Mrs. Ellen Schulte, widow of Judge John Schulte, died at her home in Fredericktown on the 1st, aged 67 years.

Reynolds county had \$13,451.22 in its treasury on the 1st inst., which was turned over to the new treasurer.

CORPORATE INFLUENCE

IN OUR ELECTIONS.

Extract from Mr. Bryan's recent address at Uniontown, Pa.:
The great curse of this country to-day is the corporate influence that controls the party organization. For a quarter of a century the great corporate interests of this country have dominated this land through the Republican party and in this last campaign the largest single influence against us was the influence of the great corporations. I was defeated, gentlemen, but I might have won had I been willing to purchase a victory as the Republican party purchased a victory. I was defeated by influences that no Republican can refer to without blushing.

A few days after the election Mr. Brown, an officer of the New York Central Railway—have any of you ever heard of him? Mr. Brown, according to a newspaper, said that he had just sent out a hundred telegrams, placing orders for \$32,000,000 worth of goods that had been held up and were contingent on Mr. Taft's election. One man representing one company ordering \$31,000,000 worth of purchases, contingent upon the election of a Republican candidate! Suppose that one man had divided the orders among half a dozen doubtful states, it would amount to \$5,000,000 in orders for each doubtful State; and suppose he had divided these orders among a few large factories in each of these close states. Do you not suppose it would exert a tremendous influence?

These corporations that had these contingent orders, would not they immediately become interested in the election and would they not tell employees how to vote? And were not orders placed for the very purpose of coercing employees? Would anyone doubt that this tremendous power in the hands of one man might turn the tide in this state?

In the State of Missouri we lost by less than 5,000 votes. Consider that 2,500 votes turned from one side to the other would be sufficient to turn the electoral vote in our favor. I had an interview with a Republican there, in which he said that he had heard a speech from Mr. Cannon down there and that Mr. Cannon had said that if they would show their influence by electing a Republican Congressman from that district, he would get them a tariff on zinc and that, influenced by Mr. Cannon's statement, they had helped to carry Missouri for the Republican ticket. A promise, by the speaker, of a tariff if they would carry the district was so potent that it was sufficient to elect a Congressman, and thereby turn the State.

If that can be done by a speaker's promise, if it may turn the vote of a people in a district, what may be done by men like Mr. Brown, representing great corporations, who place \$31,000,000 worth in orders contingent on Republican success that he may coerce men into voting the Republican ticket? And, if that can be done by the New York Central, what about the Pennsylvania? What about the Erie? What about the Baltimore and Ohio? What about the Wabash? What about the Santa Fe and Rock Island, the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific. Why, my friends, you can take a few of these men and count them on the fingers of your two hands, and if they all act like Mr. Brown they can bring enough influence to bear to coerce and change hundreds of votes in those close states.

I say to you, my friends, in all sincerity, I would rather remain a private citizen than be president and be backed by an influence like that which elected Mr. Taft. I am told that more than one hundred Republicans honor us by their presence to-night. I want to say a word to these Republicans. I am not soliciting their votes. I can make my living. I can leave my children all I need to leave them. I tell these Republicans that I am fighting for their children when I am trying to make this great country a people's government. I ask these Republicans whether they dare stand before their God and boast of their part in the victory that throws the greater part of the wealth to one person and places the fetters more and more on the struggling masses of this country? Do they think they have reason to be proud of their party? I am proud of mine. I have made my fight and I am not ashamed of it. I would not today trade places with Mr. Roosevelt. In the thick of the fight he dragged down the high position of President and made it a football of American politics. I would not trade positions with Mr. Taft. I would rather be a private citizen with a record of having fought for what I fought for than be president and be tied as he is tied to those interests which gave him his election.

The Scott County Milling Company had a fire on the 5th which damaged their property about \$50,000.

AFTER THE GRIPPE.

Vinol Restored this Man's Strength.

"Several years ago I was attacked by a severe case of gripe, which left me with a hacking cough, soreness in my chest and bronchitis. I received no permanent relief until my druggist asked me to try Vinol, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured."

I believe Vinol to be the greatest blessing ever offered to the public, as it does what is claimed for it.—R. E. R. Hicks, Maplesville, Ala.

The reason Vinol cures chronic coughs, colds and pulmonary troubles is because it contains tonic iron and all the healing and body building elements of cod liver oil but no oil.

Vinol is also unexcelled as a strength builder for old people, delicate children, weak and run-down persons, and after sickness.

Sold Exclusively by
E. M. LAAKMAN, Druggist.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

From the Denver News.

Mr. D. J. Keefe, head of a Longshoreman's union, and recently a vice president of the American Federation of Labor, has been appointed commissioner of immigration by President Roosevelt. We should like to cite a few bits of recent history bearing on this appointment.

After the platforms of the two parties were adopted, the American Federation decided to support the democratic national ticket. Mr. Keefe was a member of the council which reached that decision, and he acquiesced in it. There was not a dissenting vote.

Later on in the campaign Mr. Keefe changed his attitude, and came out for Taft.

The Democratic campaign managers made the charge that this change was due to corrupt motives. They charged that on a certain day Mr. Keefe visited the White House, and was promised the appointment as commissioner of immigration if he would break away from his fellows in the Federation, vote for Taft, and endeavor to divide the labor vote.

Mr. Roosevelt made his usual answer to such charges. He issued a statement branding the charge as a lie, and the men who made it as liars.

Mr. Keefe went on record as saying that during his White House visit politics was not even mentioned. He also continued to work for Taft, and to discredit Mr. Gompers and the Federation as much as possible.

And now, after the campaign is over, Mr. Roosevelt gives Mr. Keefe the very appointment which the democrats charged he would give.

In view of these remarkable events, the News has two questions to ask:

Question No. 1—What is the moral difference between buying a man's political support with a federal office and buying it with money? There is a financial difference, because when you buy with money you pay the bills yourself, and when you buy with office the nation pays them. But what is the moral difference?

Question No. 2—Who is the liar? A New Madrid county man sent a sixty-pound turkey to Gov. Hadley last week.

ELECTRIC CAR TIME TABLE.

Leaves Farmington for Flat River.	
WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
5:52 a. m.	5:52 a. m.
7:23 " (to Federal)	
7:47 "	9:07 "
9:27 "	11:10 "
11:10 "	12:35 p. m.
12:32 p. m.	2:06 "
2:06 "	3:45 "
3:45 "	5:40 "
4:37 " (to Federal)	7:54 "
5:40 "	
7:54 "	
Leaves Flat River for Farmington.	
WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
6:47 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
8:25 "	10:08 "
10:08 "	11:51 "
11:51 "	1:10 p. m.
1:10 p. m.	3:10 "
3:10 "	4:22 "
4:12 "	6:16 "
6:16 "	8:58 "
8:58 "	

Between DeLassus and Farmington.

LEAVE FARMINGTON.

At 5:26 a. m.; 11:51 a. m., connecting with Iron Mountain train Southbound, and 1:25 p. m., connecting with Iron Mountain train Northbound.

Returning, leave DeLassus at 5:40 a. m.; 12:24 and 1:54 p. m.

FEDERAL MILL.

Cars leaving Farmington at 7:23 a. m. and 4:37 p. m. run to Federal Hill only, and a car leaves Federal for Farmington week days except Saturday at 5:10 p. m. On Saturdays car leaves Federal at 12:25 p. m.

JACOB HELBER,
DEALER IN
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FURNITURE
FARMINGTON, MO.

RUBBER Blood Warmers

There is comfort in the use of a hot water bottle. We offer the highest grade and most approved shapes in full capacity rubber bags and bottles.

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W. M. LAAKMAN, President.
W. R. LANG, Vice-President.
M. P. CAYCE, Cashier.

BANK OF FARMINGTON.

CAPITAL STOCK : : \$50,000.00
Surplus and profit \$50,000.00

Does a general Banking and Exchange business. Interest paid on time deposits. Insured against burglary in the Fidelity and Casualty Co., of N. Y.

Depository of County Funds.

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W. F. Doss, M. P. Cayce,
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THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND LEADFIELDS OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.